

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

Vol. XL No. 8598.

號六十月九年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1884.

日七十月七年申甲

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.
PARIS AND EUROPE: Messrs. G. & Co., 30, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.
NEW YORK: Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 100 & 104, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: Messrs. G. & Co., 30, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & C.: Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.
CHINA: Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884, under the Companies Act 1862, & 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON, Ltd.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 months notice 3 1/2 per annum.
At 6 months notice 4 per annum.
At 12 months notice 4 1/2 per annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

Prospectus.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1884.

Authorized by Imperial Decree Dated 4th December, 1883.

For Dollars 2,789,400.28 equivalent of Tael 2,900,000 at 7.17, in Bonds of \$500 each.

The Bonds of Loan A are redeemable at par within 3 years (1887) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 15th March, 1888.

The Bonds of Loan B are redeemable at par within 6 years (1890) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 15th March, 1888.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable yearly, according to the English Calendar, as per unannounced Schedule, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the Current Rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Hongkong. The first Payment of interest on Loan A will be on 15th March, 1887, and on Loan B on 30th June, 1887.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong one month previous to the date of payment of the Drawn Bonds as given in the Schedule, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

Bonds to bearer will be issued on 25th October, 1884, against allotment letter and on payment of the balance due on issue from which date the public will receive interest upon the Bonds of both Loans.

SCHEDULE.
TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LOAN A.

Date of payment. Amount of bonds and each drawing. Interest.

1885-1886 Mar. \$418,410.04 \$111,576.01

1886-1887 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1887-1888 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1888-1889 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1889-1890 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1890-1891 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1891-1892 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1892-1893 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1893-1894 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1894-1895 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1895-1896 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1896-1897 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1897-1898 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1898-1899 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1899-1900 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1900-1901 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1901-1902 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1902-1903 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1903-1904 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1904-1905 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1905-1906 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1906-1907 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1907-1908 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1908-1909 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1909-1910 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1910-1911 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1911-1912 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1912-1913 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1913-1914 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1914-1915 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1915-1916 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1916-1917 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1917-1918 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1918-1919 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1919-1920 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1920-1921 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1921-1922 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1922-1923 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1923-1924 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1924-1925 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1925-1926 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1926-1927 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1927-1928 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1928-1929 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

1929-1930 " " 488,145.05 78,103.20

For Sale.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

NEW FURNISHING & HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY DEPARTMENTS.

A very large Stock of entirely

NEW GOODS,

SPECIALY SELECTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

CONSISTING OF:

BRUSSELS CARPETS, BEST FIVE-FRAME

QUALITY OF PURE WOOLS, FAST DYES, and this year's choicest Designs.

BRUSSELS 2ND QUALITY and TAPES.

TEY CARPETS, durable, moderate in price, and the newest patterns.

KENSINGTON CARPETS from \$17 each.

These are woven in one piece, bordered, fringed and reversible, they are most artistic and very suitable for Reception and Bed Rooms.

A very large Assortment of **AXMINSTER, VELVET & SHEEPSKIN HEARTH-RUGS, VELVET and CENTRE CARPETS** in all the latest designs.

The new English and French **TAPES, TRIES for CURTAINS and COVERING FURNITURE.** The **MEXICAN TAPESTRIES** from \$1 per yard. A large stock of newest **REPS and DAMASKS.**

EIDER-DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS in great variety.

CRETONNES, a carefully selected Stock of

GODELIN TAPESTRY, CREPE CRETONNES, and REVERSIBLE CRETONNES in art designs.

BEDDING of all descriptions, carefully manufactured and of guaranteed quality.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADES, and CHILDREN'S COTS in great variety.

The Patent **WOVEN WIRE** and the **EXCELSIOR SPRING MATTRESSES** in all sizes.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. A very large Stock of the best **TABLE DAMASK, LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c.,** at low prices.

ESTIMATES given for **FURNISHING** throughout, or **RECOVERING FURNITURE.**

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1555

For Sale.

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED

On or before the 31st day of August Next,

AND THE WHOLE OF THE

STOCK is now offered at a **REDUCTION of 25 per Cent.** on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for **Cash only.** Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 951

OVERSTRUNG TRICHORD COTTAGE

by

NEUMEYER & Co., WEIDENSLAUER & ROSENKRANZ.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

COMPLETE IRON FRAME AND TUNING PLATE.

Unrivalled for Brilliance and Sweetness of Tone.

FINEST TOUCH.

Price for Cash, from ... \$230 to \$250.

On Hire, per month, from ... \$15 to \$20.

Special attention is called to the fact that after having hired a Piano for 14 months, it will become without further payment the property of the hirer.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Apply to **Prof. A. VITA,**
2, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1159

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCHANTS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS and MILLINERS.

MR. and MRS. POWELL have returned from England with an entirely NEW STOCK, and respectfully solicit the kind Patronage and Support of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hongkong and the Coast Ports.

The PREMISES will be OPEN for BUSINESS on **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, the 17th September.

Hongkong, September 13, 1884. 1543

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL of **LOGAN** at Canton that appeared in the China Mail has been printed in **PAMPHLET FORM**, and is now on Sale. Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SAYLE & Co. will continue Selling off by Public Auction, at the

'VICTORIA EXCHANGE,'

on

THURSDAY, and

SATURDAY NEXT,

the 18th and 20th Instant, respectively, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m. each day.

SAYLE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 16, 1884. 1544

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in the

CITY HALL on **FRIDAY, the 19th September**, at 8.30 p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee and elect Officers for the ensuing year, and to decide upon the manner in which the National celebration of St. Andrew is to be observed.

By Order of the Committee,
A. D. MACFARLANE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 12, 1884. 1533

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the Imperial Stamp Act, all TRANSFERS of SHARES in this Company (except in cases when the Transferee and Transferor are residents in this Colony) must be completed at the H.M. Office in London.

Such Transfers are subject to the Stamp duty of Ten Shillings for each One hundred Pounds or part of One hundred Pounds of the consideration money, and there will be incurred also a fee of 2/6d. for each Certificate.

The Company has availed themselves of the Companies (Colonial) Register Act 1883, and a Local Register has now been opened at this Office for SHARES held by residents in this Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 19, 1884. 1395

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

22, PRATA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANTAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1883. 256

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Expenses Contributed during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1884, on or before the 30th September next, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 18, 1884. 1391

Intimations.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS extensive and well-appointed establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within 100 minutes walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The Rooms are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The accommodation and service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall. The Hotel also contains handsome and comfortable reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The Hotel is well adapted for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken. The Hotel launch QUEEN will be in constant communication with the principal ports and passenger steamers to convey passengers and their luggage ashore.

Fares:—Single journey, 20 Cts. each Passenger. Double, 30 Cts. per Passenger.

Baggage, 10 Cts. per Package.

Measrs. DORABEE and HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1559

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at Company's Hotel on **MONDAY, the 20th Instant**, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1884.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 20th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 8, 1884. 1515

ADVERTISER wishes a SITUATION to go to S.W. FRANCISCO or any Port of ENGLAND. Wages no object. Apply by Letter to

MR. SWEET,
'Rocklands,' Robinson Road.

Hongkong, August 21, 1884. 1400

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer **Montagu**, Captain P. H. LOFF, will be despatched as above on or about **TUESDAY, the 23rd September**.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the day previous.

Contents and value of the Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1884. 1495

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to GALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MEDITERANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship **Electra**, Capt. G. STORZ, will be despatched as above on or about **SATURDAY, the 27th Instant**, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to **MELOHRS & Co.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1547

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship **Glenlogie**, Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,**
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1884. 1513

Shipping.

Steamers.

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

The Steamship **Apple**, Captain Treadwell, will be despatched as above on **SATURDAY, the 20th Instant**, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.,**
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1884. 1524

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDON

The French gunboat *Flavie*, 480 tons, arrived here from Hongkong this afternoon. The *Flavie* was much used in river work in Tonquin. Her arrival is significant at the present juncture.

It is reported that the Chinese refused to work on the French mail steamer *Folpe* in the Cantonian Dock today, and that men had to be taken from the French man-of-war in harbour to escape her.

We are requested to state that the members of the Sketching Club will be pleased to see their friends at the Exhibition of pictures in St. Andrew's Hall on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Spanish steamer *Iscon* arrived at Manila on the 11th instant from the South. She was overtaken by the bad weather lately prevalent in the archipelago, and lost her forecast and sustained some minor damage.

The Band of the Buffs will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-morrow evening:

March—(Coma Song) Kappay Polonaise in B-flat Major—Merrydell Overture—Haydn—Auber—Valse—Piaflet—Miserable Selection—Princess Ida—Sir A. Sullivan—Duet—I would that my—Mandelstam—Chorus—Round—The Old Naval W. Quinn, Bandmaster.

The steamship *Diamante* arrived this morning from Manila with a clean bill of health, but as a death occurred among her Chinese passengers just as she came to anchor, the yellow flag was hoisted and the vessel removed into quarantine immediately after the Health Officer had boarded her. Another case of sickness on board was reported to the doctor, and during the day the sick man was reported to have died, but this was found to be incorrect, as the patient, who was suffering from dysentery, has since recovered.

There seems no reason to believe that the man who died on board this morning was suffering from any contagious disease, and as Manila, as well as Amoy and Newchwang, are now believed to be free from cholera, it is probable the *Diamante* will be released from quarantine to-morrow.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the home Government has at last approved of the plans for improving the defences of Hongkong, submitted to it a long time ago. Probably the existence of hostilities in the East has hastened the consideration of these plans. The work will be shortly proceeded with, and in the course of a year or two Hongkong should have a far better claim than she has at present to the title of "the Gibraltar of the East."

Owing to the formation of the harbour and the island, Hongkong can never be made such an impregnable military and naval stronghold as is the "Key of the Mediterranean," unless, indeed, the Home Government was prepared to spend an enormous sum of money on fortifications, and to maintain a large garrison in the Colony, but it will most likely now be placed in a sufficiently good state of defence to meet the requirements of the step has become more necessary of late years, owing to the movements of France and Russia in this part of the world.

It seems that the French man-of-war which stopped the junk in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and threw its armaments overboard, was the frigate *Atalante*. The owner of the junk asserts most positively that the gunboats took place just off the light-house at Ching-chow (Green Island). If this statement be accurate, he would be in British waters at the time, and the matter should receive the attention of the Government here. It is for the British Government, in case of either hostilities or peace, to do all police work in British waters, and to do all the overhauling of junks that may be required in this harbour, or round the Island.

Of course, the British Government cannot interfere with the boarding or destruction of Chinese vessels by the French outside of British waters, no more than it could interfere with the bombardment of Chinese forts. The only circumstances under which the Government here could protest against the French needlessly interfering with the junk trade in Chinese waters would be when such interference assumed the dimensions of a blockade of this port in regard to junks, the trade of Hongkong being seriously damaged thereby. But we do not anticipate that the French will concern themselves much about the junk trade between here and the mainland.

They may choose to stop junks carrying arms and munitions of war from Hongkong, and in spite of the absence of a declaration of war, the British Government is not likely to feel called upon to enter any protest against such a course of procedure. The strange part about this particular incident is, however, that the junk boarded was coming to Hongkong, and was only carrying guns and ammunition considered necessary for its defence against pirates. The Captain of the *Atalante* probably thought she was a war junk, and might possibly be a source of danger to French shipping. But if all the native junks carrying cannon are to be treated in this way, are they the French fleet in these waters to be placed at work on hand, and that piracy will receive some encouragement. The port from which the junk is said to have come is *Amoy*, which is a place on the mainland beyond Amoy, and not very far from St. John's Island.

A London telegram, dated the 14th August, says: "One thousand five hundred sharpshooters embarked today at Algiers for Tunis."

Among the arrival at San Francisco from China on Sunday, the 17th August, were Rear-Admiral N. Kojoff, late in command of the Russian squadron in China and Japan; also Lieut. A. Eberhard and Sub-Lieutenant G. M. Avarina. The party left for New York the following afternoon.

Ten searching portion of the customs officials at San Francisco were well rewarded for their last tour of inspection on the steamer *Amoy* for contraband goods. On opening one of the lockers in the rear cabin-room the stowaways discovered evidence of recent interference, which excited their suspicions, and upon prying the boards off 180 pounds of prepared opium and ten pounds of opium were found concealed in the partition. The seized article is valued at \$3000; the duty alone would amount to \$1000. The officers continued their search and were still further successful. Forty-six silk handkerchiefs were found in the living room, 122 silk scarves stored up in a mat, 180 opium pipes in the false bottom of a basket and 50 pounds of tobacco under a bunk. The goods seized will amount in value to over \$3000. Within the past two months the Government has been enriched by \$10,000 by duties on goods being seized on the Chinese steamers alone. The inspectors have been very diligent of late and in consequence have been amply rewarded.

A London cable special, dated 16th August, in the San Francisco papers, says: "Prime Minister Ferry, it is reported to-night from Paris, says he still disbelieves the statement that Admiral Lespès had been killed on the island of Formosa, before taking possession in the name of France. Ferry gives as the reason for his disbelief the fact that he received no official information that such a lamentable took place and that Lespès is entirely unfortified. It is still declared, both at the Foreign Office in Paris and at the Chinese Embassy there, that the reports of the French action at Keelung are erroneous. In London, however, it is believed that the stories circulated to-day to the effect that Admiral Lespès had been killed and captured Keelung, both reports are substantially true. If the bombardment took place the fact will weaken France's case and incite the Chinese, as nothing of the kind could have been necessary. News of the occupation of Keelung has been in circulation among the merchants in Paris and London for three or four days, but it was ridiculed by the official authorities until it was to-day confirmed in both cities by dispatches to the English press. The *Times* and *Standard*, convinced that war is imminent between France and China, have both sent out special correspondents to cover the principal centers of news during the expected struggle, and a number of prominent statesmen in London are busy with the study of the extent to which both the French press and the French Government depend upon the enterprises of the London press for early and accurate information concerning French movements in China."

Says a San Francisco paper:—By the steamer City of New York, which arrived from China, last Sunday, came Henry Comstock, the foreign agent of the Remington gun manufacturers of New York, who has just made a large contract with the Chinese Government for the new Remington gun. Mr. Comstock is a native of New York, and has been in the service of the Chinese Government for many years. He is a man of great energy and ability, and has been very successful in his work. He is now in China, and is expected to return to New York in a few months.

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THE NAVIGATION OF THE CANTON RIVER.

A Government Gazette extraordinary published this afternoon contains the following correspondence:

H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, Canton, to the Colonial Secretary.

H. M.'s Consul, Canton, 12th September, 1884.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have received from the Vice-Roy of the Two Kwang on the subject of a distinguishing flag proposed by His Excellency to be flown by British vessels proceeding to Canton, and of my reply to His Excellency. I would suggest for Sir George Bowen's consideration that it might be well if His Excellency would direct a Notification to be issued recommending British vessels approaching the Bogue, to hoist their national flag, and to use it in such a manner as to enable their nationality to be more readily made out.

I have, &c. (Signed) H. F. HARRIS, Acting Consul.

[Translation.]

Acting Governor-General Chang, to H. M. Acting Consul.

10th day of September, 1884.

Sir—The French have commenced military operations. All the sea-ports are now jealously guarded. Vessels of friendly powers will be allowed as hitherto to ply that trade may be kept up.

Now although each nation has a special flag for its ships to sail under, it is to be feared that the Chinese Soldiers and people, and the Vessels of Sea at Sea, may not all know the flag and may find it difficult to distinguish. I have therefore decided to ask you that in future Vessels of War and Merchant Ships coming to Canton, and the other ports, should fly another flag, on which shall be inscribed in large Chinese characters the nationality of the vessel. It is then to be hoped that the distinction being made safety may be secured.

As in duty bound I now write to ask you to notify the Ships. In this proposition I am wholly actuated by a desire to protect foreign shipping; but whether you will have this additional flag carried or not is a matter for you to decide.

I have, &c. (Signed) H. F. HARRIS, Acting Consul.

H. M. Acting Consul, to Governor-General Chang.

12th day of September, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, suggesting that in future all Vessels, both Merchant and War, should fly, in addition to their national flag, a flag bearing the name of their nation in large Chinese characters, so that the vessel might be at once recognized; and asking me to notify Ships to do so.

I have given your suggestion mature consideration and recognize with great pleasure your excellent intention, for which I feel deeply grateful. I would remark that the carrying of an additional flag would be a matter of great importance, and I believe, require the sanction of the Admiralty. A few days since your Excellency sent a request that the coming of British Men-of-war to Canton might be notified before-hand through me to the Chinese authorities, in accordance with that request I asked the Commodore at Hongkong that this suggestion should be complied with.

As regards Merchant Ships, I have endeavored to carry out your Excellency's idea, and I have asked the Chinese authorities to be notified when they should fly the British Ensign at their Mast-head, so as to be easily seen. This, I think, will be preferable to the plan proposed by you.

I have, &c. (Signed) H. F. HARRIS, Acting Consul.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wice, Esq.)

Tuesday, September 16.

CHARGE OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AN INDUCENT ARTICLE.

Luk Ki-shun was charged with printing and publishing, in the daily Chinese newspaper known as the "Pao," a certain article, under the name of "News from Canton." Mr. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

James Parker, first clerk at the Magistrate's office, appeared for the defense. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will be heard in two sittings of 300 each.

Incidents of the Fighting in the Min.

The following notes are chiefly taken from the Shanghai Courier:—

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT.

After the *Triumphante*'s signal gun was fired, as she was coming up the river, the next moment the red flag was hoisted to the peak of the *Fort*, but before it was half-way up the first shot was fired from the gunboat *Lyne*. The tide was at the ebb, and all the vessels were heading up river, the Chinese vessels proceeding towards the French. The French ships were rapidly maneuvered, and all the Chinese vessels except the three abreast of the Custom House were unable to reply with anything better than a stern gun.

The *Fort* gave a broadside to the *Yang-yu*, and the Chinese ship replied with a three and a half ton gun. The *Fort* was loaded to the gun, and after the first two or three volleys from the French fleet, the captain of the *Yang-yu* gave his ship the signal to retreat. The French fleet then moved on, and the Chinese ships were unable to follow. The French ships were then able to fire at will, and the Chinese ships were forced to retreat. The French ships then moved on, and the Chinese ships were unable to follow. The French ships were then able to fire at will, and the Chinese ships were forced to retreat.

killed. The Admiral must have had a miraculous escape, as he was standing close to the pilot. The *Fort* was a steamship, and the shot is said to have struck him in the side and almost cut him in halves.

A BRAVE CHINESE CREW.

The plucky manner in which the small Chinese gunboat *Chien* fought to the last against such overwhelming odds won the admiration of all who witnessed it. She had failed to hear of a single survivor from that vessel, and although the desperate struggle was but short, the crew man and their guns to the last and died at the post of duty. When the *Chien* was driven down river a mass of flames, her deck was covered with dead bodies. She had about 100 men and five guns.

Plot Oelste, who was on board the *Triumphante*, stated that the first one of her first shots at a Chinese gunboat lying off the Custom House, splitting the gunboat fore and aft. Another shell went close by the Custom House, and was directed towards the Chinese soldiers behind the Custom House hill. He anchored the *Triumphante* near the buoy used by Blue Funnel steamers, and one of the Chinese vessels on fire crossed her bows and just got clear of her. The engines had her two large guns fired down, and when the pilot wanted to go ahead a little with the engines, he could not; the fire ships were coming right down on the ironhead, and he put the helm hard to starboard, and the engines just started when the *Triumphante* was close to the Chinese vessel, and she was driven back. He then left the *Triumphante*.

THE WORK OF THE "YANG-YU."

The *Yang-yu* went ashore at Mamoi Point, and as she was on fire fore and aft, frequent explosions were heard from her. There must have been a terrific explosion when her gunpowder magazine exploded, for the fact that there is not a particle of her engines and boilers now to be seen in her hull. Her cat-head and other parts of her bulwarks were found on Thursday on the top of the house in the ruined village of Mamoi, and the old iron was found in the crown had also fallen there. As she now lies on the rocks, her funnel, riddled with shot, a few water tanks, a tangled mass of twisted iron round the bottom of the funnel, and a few other things hanging in the wreckage on the shore, and the old iron was found in the crown had also fallen there. As she now lies on the rocks, her funnel, riddled with shot, a few water tanks, a tangled mass of twisted iron round the bottom of the funnel, and a few other things hanging in the wreckage on the shore, and the old iron was found in the crown had also fallen there.

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THE FOOCHOW FLEETS.

There were five foreign pilots licensed by the British Government to pilot the vessels on the Min River, named, Mitchell, Macleay, Simpson, Johnson, and Oelste. The first four had made agreements with the French Admiral, and they were on board French ships during the operations in the Min River. The fifth pilot, Oelste, was on board the *Triumphante*, and he was the only one who was not on board a French ship.

On the morning of the 23rd ult., despatches came by post from the Commissioner of Customs at Foochow to the five foreign pilots; but they could not be delivered. Pilot Oelste left the *Triumphante* and went to the Custom House, and on going ashore at the Custom House, he found a letter waiting for him, the Commissioner's despatch warning him that his license as a pilot would be cancelled if he served on board a French ship. He was too late. Similar despatches were sent to the other four pilots, but they were not delivered. The French Admiral, on the 23rd ult., despatches came by post from the Commissioner of Customs at Foochow to the five foreign pilots; but they could not be delivered. Pilot Oelste left the *Triumphante* and went to the Custom House, and on going ashore at the Custom House, he found a letter waiting for him, the Commissioner's despatch warning him that his license as a pilot would be cancelled if he served on board a French ship. He was too late. Similar despatches were sent to the other four pilots, but they were not delivered.

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CHANG PAI LUN, Reporter of the Han Lin, member of the Tung-li Yamen, and Imperially appointed Commissioner for the defence of the Fokien Coast, made himself scarce when the French guns opened fire. He fled to the Kuanan Monastery, which stands 2,200 feet high, within 700 feet of the summit of Kuanan Peak, six miles from Pagoda Anchorage, and well out of range of the French artillery.

A "HAR-SHIN" LANDING PARTY ON PAGODA ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening, a landing party including Captain Peteron of the *Hashin*, Captain Velpo and Lieutenant Chatsketo of the *Cristoforo Colombo*, and most of the other passengers who came down from Shanghai, along with two or three residents of Pagoda Anchorage, made a survey of the Pagoda Hill on Loing Island. I had landed at Mr. Lowe's house, the ground floor of which is used as the Police Station, and Mr. Sayre, a butcher, carries on his business there. Messrs. Low and Sayre were the only two foreigners who stayed ashore at this side of the harbour during the naval engagement on Saturday, and the operations on the two following days. Mr. Lowe's house had been struck with a Hailstorm shell; the shell first impinged on the corner of the uppermost granite block on the stairs in front of the house, and then glanced upwards through the floor of the verandah, tearing up the planking, a wooden partition enclosing an inside stair case was riddled, venetian windows were smashed, and walls speckled with holes in the plaster. Mr. Lowe viewed the wreckage from a balcony, on a terrace above his house. A landing party from the German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, were slaughtering bullocks on Tuesday evening, and they had a sump filled with beef and mutton fat from a fresh pig. I was told that the French gun the beef they wanted from the same place.

While I was at Mr. Lowe's house, the Captain and passengers from the *Hashin* landed, and we went up the hill to the Pagoda, and along to the western slope of the hill. We came across an old battery with two or three small parapet guns that certainly had not been fired since the past forty years. Behind these guns there was a small block of houses which had evidently been occupied by a mandarin and a small garrison; the houses were all in ruins, and the brick walls surrounding them were knocked down. In front of the ancient battery, we came on open ground where the Chinese had had a field battery of two Krupp guns. All that remained to be seen of them were the broken wheels—the time and a few broken muzzles of the guns. The guns had been carried off by the French landing party on Sunday, the 24th ult. The ground on the slope facing the Anchorage was ploughed here and there, and rocks were split with the French shells. Half-way down the hill, there was a battery of eight large guns of Chinese manufacture. Some of these guns had never been fired. The massive brick walls and rocks in front of the battery were smashed, the guns were dismantled from the old wooden carriage on which they stood; and one gun had been struck by a shell, and two feet of the muzzle was broken off and lay in a trench. The French landing party had not thought it worth while to blow up any of these guns. Fragments of shells were found all over the hill.

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followed which I think hit her. This seemed to satisfy her, and turning round she went out. The engagement lasted nearly one hour.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The U. S. S. *Arctic* arrived here early this morning, bringing San Francisco mails up to the 19th August.

UNHAPPY SCHOOLMASTERS.

St. Petersburg, August 8.—The Russian Government has issued a circular to the principals of schools in Russia, holding them responsible for any revolutionary tendencies which their scholars may have, and enjoining them to maintain a strict supervision over their pupils, in order to dissipate the slightest nihilistic sentiment.

CHINA OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Berlin, August 8.—The Peace Conference closed its session to-day. Before its final adjournment it adopted a resolution for the neutralization of intercontinental canals.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED.

Berlin, August 8.—The German Government has sent Granville, British Foreign Minister, the declaration of the Captain of the provision cutter *Deutsch* that that vessel was pillaged in the North anchorage by English fishing boats, and that the pilot and cook, who resisted the pillagers, were menaced with death. The Captain identifies the vessels by their trade-marks and numbers. The Berlin Government asks for speedy satisfaction.

FEVER ON THE Isthmus.

Panama, Aug. 8.—The second *Herald* reports an epidemic of malignant and pernicious fever at San Carlos, thirty-eight miles from Panama. The inhabitants are panic-stricken. It is believed the epidemic is due to intense malarial poisoning. Panama is very sickly. There are ten to fifteen fatal cases daily. The hotel is closed.

FRENCH LEAGUE AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 10.—The *Star* London cable says: The scenes at the convention at Versailles established and scandalized all Europe. France is put down as incorrigible, impractical and revolutionary in her political opinions. The French language used there was appalling. The French legislators were not confined to words. It is reported that Ranc, Andrieux and other prominent men came to the convention with six-shooters.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester, Aug. 9.—The Conservative demonstration at Farnham Gardens was a great success. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons were present in the gardens and at the overflow meetings. Sir Richard Assheton Cross presided. The Marquis of Salisbury made an address, in which he stated that he believed that a fair measure for the redemption of the Transvaal would greatly re-inforce the Conservatives. The House of Lords was willing to pass the Franchise bill if the Government appealed to the country and found that it was in favor of the measure. It was confident, he said, if the Government resigned their positions they would be filled by a complete measure of reform speedily passed. He contended that the House of Commons represented not the country's opinion now, but its opinion of five years ago.

Lord Randolph Churchill also spoke. He said the appeals of the people of both parties were certain to speedily produce a general election, which the Liberals feared, the memory of Egypt, Ireland and Africa being too vivid.

CHOLERA MORBUS IN ENGLAND.

London, August 9.—The English cholera, a disease somewhat resembling cholera morbus, which has appeared in several districts in Lancashire, is making considerable headway. The number stricken with it exceeds 200 and five deaths have occurred. The doctors attribute the outbreak to excessive heat and the use of improper food.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPPOSES PROTECTION.

London, Aug. 10.—In an impromptu address he has appeared in *Lloyd's Weekly*, the chief organ of the working classes, on the politics of the Prince of Wales. The writer says the Prince of Wales has no belief in the policy of protection of the empire, and will not support, when necessary, the assertion of the extension of the imperial responsibilities, though opposed to aggression.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES IT TO BE IMMUTABLE.

Paris, August 11.—The Congress at Versailles adopted by a vote of 603 to 155 Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Revision bill, declaring the republican form of government to be immutable. Paragraph 11, declaring monarchical pretensions ineligible to the Presidency, was adopted—507 to 163.

GLADSTONE ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, August 11.—In the House of Commons Gladstone said that Earl Northbrook had been sending a copy of the inquiry and advice the Home Government concerning the new position the Russian disaster and Egypt's financial trouble had created. Gladstone reminded the House that, even had the Egyptian Conference succeeded in adopting the French agreement, the Russian disaster would be independent upon the will of Parliament. The powers to be given the Debt Commissioners under the agreement were entirely of a negative and restraining character, and had in view the prevention of excessive outlay. The financial troubles of Egypt, he stated, had entirely changed the aspect of affairs there. Her Majesty's Government would be careful to respect the supreme authority of Parliament.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLE REACHING A CRISIS.

Paris, August 11.—Pauvrenot, the French Minister to China, in a note to the Chinese Government at Peking, has demanded the capture of Kailash, says that it was not an act of war and that the port will be returned to China when the indemnity has been agreed upon. Should China resume hostilities along the frontier of Kouang-tsin the Minister states that war will be declared, and the French squadron will bombard other ports, whether they are open to international commerce or not.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Simla, Aug. 13.—The battalions of British troops, under relief orders for England, are to go to Egypt. The Indian Government opposes the depletion of British forces in India.

CHINA OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Versailles, Aug. 13.—The Congress to-day adopted the entire bill for the revision of the Constitution by a vote of 509 to 172. The Extreme Left abstained from voting, declaring that the principles of democracy had been violated. France, he said, would judge the result. The President then declared the Congress closed.

SEVERAL RUSSIAN WOMEN.

London, Aug. 13.—The thunder storms which swept over the north of England and Scotland yesterday were of almost unprecedented severity. Many buildings in Edinburgh, Leith and other cities were partly destroyed by lightning. Dundee was enveloped in dense darkness, and for an hour traffic was suspended. Several persons were killed by lightning, among the number Earl Lauderdale, who was overtaken by the storm while out riding.

PROPOSALS OF WISCONSIN.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The German Admiralty has authorized German fishermen in the North sea, to use firearms, should English fishers molest them. The coast guard flotilla has been directed to keep a special watch over English boats invading German fisheries, seize them, and bring their crews before the proper tribunals.

WALL ROBBERIES IN AUSTRIA.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage in the
along shore are marked A, near the Kowloon
are marked C, in conjunction with the figure
Section:
5. From P., and
6. From Poddar
7. From Naval
's Factory.
Harbour Master's Office.

Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees.
Brit. str.	522	Sept. 15	Russell & Co.
Fch. str.	2477	Aug. 22	Messageries M.
Ger. str.	395	Sept. 15	Wieland & Co.

Ger.	str.	948	Sept.	19	Blackhead & Co.
Brit.	str.	561	Sept.	13	Yuen Fat Hong
Ger.	str.	1151	Sept.	7	Edmund Schell
Brit.	str.	514	Sept.	15	Russell & Co.
Brit.	str.	1209	Aug.	18	Burnell, Kart
Brit.	str.	982	Sept.	13	Douglas Steam
Brit.	str.	117	E.K. & W'pott
Amer.	str.	1504	Sept.	18	Russell & Co.

Brit.	str.	1196	Sept.	12 Russell & Co.
Amar.	bqs.	1207	Sept.	15 Arnold, Kar
Brit.	str.	1246	Sept.	13 Gibb, Living
Brit.	str.	140	Sept.	5 Captain
Brit.	str.	859	Sept.	10 Yuen Fat Hon
Fch.	str.	456	Sept.	2 A. E. Marty
Brit.	str.	1473	Sept.	14 Russell & Co.
Brit.	str.	3927	Sept.	60 A. O. S. S.

Brit.	str.	1390	Sept.	8	Russell & Co.
Brit.	str.	1506	Sept.	4	Jardine, Math.
Fol.	str.	1003	Sept.	13	Messageries M.
Brit.	str.	876	Sept.	8	Arnhold, Kar.
Amer.	str.	754	Sept.	14	Russell & Co.
Brit.	str.	675	Sept.	9	Russell & Co.

Ger.	bq.	1186	Sept.	19	Chinese.
Brit.	bq.	480	Aug.	19	Chinese.
Ger.	bq.	441	Sept.	9	Melchers & Co.
Sia.	3m. sc.	338	Sept.	13	Siemssen & Co.
Siam.	bq.	480	Aug.	25	Chinese
Ger.	bq.	652	Aug.	18	Siemssen & Co.
Amer.	sh.	1269	Aug.	21	Arnhold, K&S
Amer.	sh.	1698	Sept.	12	Borneo & Co.

Brit.	sn.	1498	July	20	Macnamara & Co.
Br. Sm.-so.		200	June	20	Battersfield & Co.
Brit.	sh.	1602	May	31	Russell & Co.
Amer.	sh.	1254	Aug.	25	Holliday Wis.
Amer.	sh.	1497	June	7	Captain
Nor. Sm.-so.		281	Aug.	15	Captain
Brit.	bq.	907	Sept.	12	Chinese
Br. Sm.-so.		289	Sept.	9	Edward Scho.

Amer. sh.	1429	June	10 P. & O. S. M.
Brit. bqs.	640	Aug.	12 Siemssen & Co.
Amer. sh.	1325	Aug.	24 Order
Ger. sh.	1218	Aug.	27 Meichers & Co.
Amer. sh.	849	June	10 Jardine, Math.
Siam. bqs.	294	Aug.	23 Chinese
Brit. bkline.	530	Aug.	21 Chinese.
Amer. sh.	717	Sept.	8 Rorner & Co.

Amer.	sh.	1454	July	20	Douglas Stead
Amer.	sh.	1357	Sept.	14	Arnhold, Ka
Br. Sm.	sch.	187	Aug.	18	Siemssen & t
Siam.	sh.	570	Sept.	13	Captain
Amr.	sh.	1206	Aug.	23	Order
Ger.	bq.	342	Sept.	23	Siemssen & t
Brit.	bq.	1270	Sept.	8	Arnhold, Ka
D. H.	bq.	498	Aug.	24	Whitely & C

Amor.	sh.	1650	Sept.	15 Arnold, Ka
Brit.	bqs.	628	Aug.	25 Lane, Craw
Ger.	bqs.	512	Aug.	21 Siemssen &

Majesty's Ships in t

new sloop	940	4	840	Co
iron frigate	6010	14	4330	Ca
	2380	14	2940	Ca
	2300	14	2610	Ca
	465 \$	4	370	Li
	2383	14	2540	Co

	130	4	455	Co
	940	4	810	Co
run-vessel	640	4	490	Co
	450	4	470	La
run-vessel	767	5	1050	Co
	430	—	—	Co
run-vessel	465	4	470	Co
	100	2	270	Co

gunboat	102	3	340	Li
gunboat	880	3	—	Ca
gunboat	3087	20	—	Co
h-vessel	835	2	1230	Li
	1800	4	1450	Li
	430	4	530	TA
age, displacements and effective horse power				

Reg.	Tons	Guns	H.P.
1684	7	300	C
570	3	—	C
541	4	800	C
450			C

1200	5	3000
1200	15	—
2238	14	3000
3700	8	900
1375	4	80
1009	6	1200
1375		

boat	420	1	340	0
a	828	8	900	0
e	6700	14	4500	0
part	1200	2	—	0
boat	437	4	100	0
boat	400	—	—	0
catch-vessel	458	—	250	0
	6000	19	—	0

little	1360	7	170	1
trassel	718	4	600	1
boat	400	7	80	0
ship	6000	—	—	0
little	1400	9	—	0
□	2100	—	—	0
t	303	6	600	0
net	—	—	—	0

size	1702	—	—
size	2180	14	—
boat	400	7	80
size	2030	18	2500
inboat	410	—	—
	2300	14	—
ad	4178	14	2400

at	400	6	800	0
the	1300	6	800	0
part	—	4	—	0

Geo. MURPHY BAIN, at the Chief Mail Office

[Handwritten signature]